

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPORTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
With which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription paid in advance,  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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THE  
 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
FOR 1911.  
Complete Edition ... \$10.00  
Small ... 6.00  
Agents in all the Foreign  
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No. 16,568. 號八十六百五十六萬壹第 日七月初月五年三號宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1911. 六拜禮 號三月六年一十百九十一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a30-3]

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[a135]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

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In Casks 375 lbs. net

In Bags 250 lbs. net

SHEWAN, TOWES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908.

[a1364]

## DAVID CORSA & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPAULIN, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. LTD.

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18.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every 2 hours.  
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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong 1st April, 1909.

[a145]



## MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

1. A.B.C. Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.  
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
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	Length on Keel Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Keel Blocks.	Depth of Water
3 Dry Docks [No. 1]	510 ft.	77 ft.	22 ft.
[No. 2]	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
[No. 3]	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

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	Floating Docks	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.	
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet	580 Feet.	
Breadth	56 "	66 "	
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The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.  
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ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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Lavatory attached.  
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Open 1st October.  
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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout,  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans if  
required.  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

[a330]

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE  
HOTEL.  
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every respect, situated in the most central position. Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold and Shower Paths, Electric Light throughout and Fans, Large and Comfortable Lounge, Private and Public Bars and Billiard Rooms, CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Sanitary Arrangements of the latest, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Special Rates for married families or application to

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TELEPHONE NO. 197.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

[a43]

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PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort and Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone, No. 690.

Apply to Mrs. F. W. WATTS,  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonald Road,  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

[a32]

### VICTORIA HOTEL

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MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.  
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMDEN."  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION

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M A C A O

Telegaphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."  
SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF PRATA GRANDE.  
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.  
Every information and special attention given to tourists.  
REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,  
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[a733]

## DENTISTRY

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1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3 From the  
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Telephone 126.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

[a43]

### SIEU TING

SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUILA & STREET  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

[a73]

## CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

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HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.

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MACAO TO HONGKONG—Weekdays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 4 P.M.

MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.

CANTON TO MACAO—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON TO WUCHOW—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A.M.

WUCHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 A.M.

Owing to docking arrangements there will be no 8 A.M. steamer to Macao on

SATURDAY, the 3rd June, and no 2 P.M. steamer from Macao on the same date.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

a144] Hotel Mansions, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Hotel Mansions, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Mounting on Card ... 30 Cents

On Paper ... 20 "

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

[608] Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

## INTIMATION

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AERATED WATER  
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DRY GINGER  
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GINGER BEER,PYERIS—Sparkling  
Mineral Table Water.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,  
HONGKONG.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3RD, 1911.

The very interesting debate on the subject of the Military Contribution which took place at the Legislative Council on Thursday, makes plain at least this one fact: that the Unofficial Members of Council are unanimously of opinion that in the present financial condition of the Colony we are paying far too much to the Imperial authorities as Military Contribution, and though H. E. THE GOVERNOR spoke in opposition to the Hon. Mr. MONTAGUE EDE's argument that the inhabitants of this Colony are paying nearly four times the taxes in proportion to our means than are paid by residents in the United Kingdom, yet when it comes to the actual amount which this Colony can afford to pay we think it may be said that the difference between the Official and Unofficial elements of the Council does not amount to much.

It was assumed in the leading article which appeared in our yesterday's issue that the letting of the top floor of the new Post Office building has been approved by the Executive Council. It is, however, creditably reported that the subject has not been before the Executive Council.

News comes from Samchua of a robbery which occurred near that village on Thursday. While a Chinese woman was walking near the ferry at Lowu she was attacked by two men who stripped a couple of bangles from her arms and crossed the border into Chinese territory.

An exhibition game of polo was played at Begno last Saturday. One team was composed of Governor-General Forbes, Dr. Strong and Captains Hughes and Agg against Mr. Bowditch, Captain Parker, Mr. Greene and Captain Mallinson. The last-named team won the game, which was watched by a monster crowd. The Britishers, says the *Cablenews*, played a fine game throughout. Two matches are scheduled for each day, for Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. A Gymkhana will be held on the polo field on Wednesday. It promises to be one of the most brilliant lawn fêtes ever held in Begno. On May 29th, Captain Mallinson, of the Hongkong polo team, broke his ankle while playing polo in a special team against the 14th Cavalry. His horse slipped and fell heavily on his leg. He was carried off the field and given prompt medical attention.

advantage of this Colony to have a fixed contribution of any sum whatever. It clearly is not to the advantage of the Colony to have a contribution which automatically increases the more we are taxed for urgent public improvements. The present system of assessing the Military Contribution is, as the Hon. Mr. Pollock said, hopelessly illogical, "for it is based upon the fallacy that the more revenue we raise to meet the expanding needs of this Colony the more prosperous we must be and the better able to bear a larger amount of military contribution." The immediate result of the debate is as fruitless as most debates on the subject have been. On Imperial questions the Official Members have no minds of their own; they act on the word of command, and so in the division on the Hon. Mr. Ede's motion to fix the Military Contribution at one million dollars per annum we see by the records that the whole of the Unofficial Members were in favour of the motion while the Official Members presented a solid phalanx of opposition. As the Officials outnumber the Unofficials, the motion was defeated. But the debate will have done good if it only serves to impress on the Imperial Government the fact that the taxpayers of the Colony regard as excessive a Military Contribution which has been automatically increased by something like seventy-five per cent. in ten years, and also that, in the interests of the material welfare and prosperity of this Colony, they consider it should be reduced to more reasonable limits. We congratulate the Hon. Mr. Ede upon his maiden speech in the Council. We have heard it suggested on more than one occasion from the Official bench in the Legislative Council that we are more lightly taxed in Hongkong than are residents at home. It scarcely needs the elaborate analysis of statistics prepared by the Hon. Mr. Ede to expose that fallacy, but we do not see how it can be done more scientifically than it has been done by Mr. Ede, who has worked out the comparative figures on a law of averages. Admittedly, it is an imperfect method, and the criticism of the argument by H. E. THE GOVERNOR appears very sound so far as it goes, but the criticism was not of a character, it seems to us, as to reverse the broad conclusion reached by Mr. Ede, and his speech will stand as a valuable contribution to public knowledge on an aspect of the Military Contribution which has seldom been absent from discussions on the subject, though no reasoned argument on the question has ever been elaborated before in the interesting way in which it has been done by Mr. Ede.

A graceful feature of Memorial Day in Manila was the decoration of a large number of British graves.

Five cases of plague in the Colony were notified yesterday, bringing up the total for the year to 73.

The Second Meeting of the Gymkhana Club, which has been twice postponed, takes place at Happy Valley this afternoon.

The return cricket match having been abandoned, the Hongkong team are returning from Shanghai by the German mail, which arrives here on Tuesday.

To-day being the anniversary of H. M. King George, who was born on June 3rd, 1865, is being observed in the Colony as a Public Holiday. Monday next, being Whit Monday, is a Bank Holiday.

It was assumed in the leading article which appeared in our yesterday's issue that the letting of the top floor of the new Post Office building has been approved by the Executive Council. It is, however, creditably reported that the subject has not been before the Executive Council.

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## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS".]

GREENWICH TIME FOR  
PORTUGAL.

LONDON, June 2nd.

A message from Lisbon states a decree has been issued providing for the adoption of Greenwich time by Portugal from January 1st.

## THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 2nd.

America is proposing to the Powers the opinion that the Conference at The Hague should meet on October 1st.

## THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 2nd.

A Vienna message says it is semi-officially stated that His Majesty Francis Joseph left Godesberg for Vienna to-day restored in health.

## AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The correspondent of "The Times" at Tangier states that the Moors under British protection have suffered heavy losses.

The Sultan appears to have been actuated by a spirit of vindictive cruelty.

The correspondent states that the fertile district of Limsa, outside Fez, was sacked and burned on the eve of the relief of the city by a detachment of the Fez garrison commanded by officers of the French Mission.

Eighty women and children were publicly sold in the market.

SULTAN ASKS FOR A FRENCH  
GARRISON.

LATER.

A message from Fez states that on the arrival of General Moinier the Sultan dismissed Vizier Elglawi, whose speculations and tyranny are notorious.

A Paris message from Tangier says the Sultan has asked for the stationing of a French garrison of 5,000 troops at Fez and Mequinez to maintain order.

He further stated that the withdrawal of the French from Fez was the signal for the revolution.

## ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 2nd.

Parliament is adjourned until the 26th instant.

M.P. FOR CENTRAL HULL  
UNSEATED.

## JUDGES ATTACKED.

LONDON, June 2nd.

Sir H. Seymour King, the Unionist member for Central Hull, has been unseated after the hearing of a petition.

The judges were attacked on leaving the Court.

[At the last election Sir H. Seymour King (C) polled 3,625 votes as against 3,418 gained by Dr. R. W. Askew, the Labour candidate, a majority of 207.]

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NATIONAL FLAG QUESTION.  
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS".]

June 2nd.

DEAR SIR.—Commenting on your leader in this morning's *Daily Press* regarding the proposed Star and Stripes flying over the new Post Office, it may interest the people of Hongkong to know that the American authorities are by no means so complacent as we are in regard to their flag laws.

The American and other National flags may be seen any day flying from the stem of numerous launches in Hongkong, but in Manila, a British owned launch, or one owned by any other foreign firm, is absolutely prohibited from flying its country's flag, and if any flag is worn at all it must be the American ensign.

As for the British flag being permitted to fly over an American Post Office, the idea is too ludicrous to contemplate.—Your faithfully,

TRAVELLER.

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, June 2nd.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J.  
COMFERTZ (PUSNA JUDGE).

## A LONG-STANDING CASE.

The action was mentioned in which Cremer & Wolff are suing Paul Kuazo to recover \$792.95.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who appeared for the plaintiff, asked his Lordship to adjourn the case for a week.

His Lordship.—It has been adjourned for a week on several occasions. What is the use of adjourning it again?

Mr. Shenton.—It has been adjourned for nearly two years now. The defendant keeps on making offers and asking me to give him another week.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a week.

## A SPECIAL POINT.

The case was mentioned in which the Wing Cheong are suing the Sun On Steamship Co., Ltd., to recover \$224.40.

Mr. Hinds represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Goldring asked his Lordship to fix a day, or to adjourn the case for a week. He was trying to arrange a stalemate with Mr. Hinds.

His Lordship—I think you had better have a day. Will it take long?

Mr. Goldring—About half an hour at the outside. I am raising a point for your Lordship's decision, and my argument will not last ten minutes.

The hearing was fixed for the 26th instant.

## AN INSTALMENT QUESTION.

Harnam Singh brought action against D. P. Wong to recover \$34.

Mr. Hinds (for plaintiff)—I don't know whether my friend consents to judgment?

Mr. Harris (for defendant)—I consent to judgment for \$75, and I would ask for instalments of \$5 a month.

Mr. Hinds—I am prepared to accept instalments of \$10.

His Lordship (to Mr. Harris)—What is your client's salary?

Mr. Harris—\$70 a month, and he keeps his parents and two brothers.

His Lordship—I will make instalments of \$10. When can you pay the first?

Mr. Hinds—To-day?

Mr. Harris—I submit not. As judgment was obtained to-day the order ought to be for the first of the following month.

Mr. Hinds—The defendant has not had time to cash his cheque yet.

His Lordship—I will make the first instalment payable to-morrow.

## SUPPOSED POISON IN DRINK.

## A LADING END TO A DINNER.

The proverbial ill-luck which is believed to follow a meal at which thirteen are seated over tools thirteen Chinese who dined together at Nos. 11 and 11A, Aberdeen Street on Thursday night. All went well at the convivial gathering until the sampan was brought in. Then the cup that cheers was partaken of, and scarcely had it been quaffed than a feeling of stupefaction passed over the drinkers. The scene then rapidly changed, and where gaiety had reigned alarm became the dominant note. The police were summoned, and when Chief Detective-Inspector Collert and a number of his men arrived at the house they found the thirteen diners in various stages of stupefaction. Ten of the men were at once removed to hospital, but the other three, who did not appear to be suffering greatly, left for their homes. The police learned that the men had been celebrating the Dragon Boat Festival with a dinner at which a couple of bottles of sampan were drunk. The bottles, however, instead of containing wine, are believed to have contained spirits of wine. Dr. Koch attended to the ailing men, who are now on the road to recovery. The Chinese theory of the affair is that a centipede got into one of the bottles, an event which is stated to have occurred in a previous poisoning case.

## CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

## FESTIVITIES IN THE OUTLYING VILLAGES.

The Coronation Celebrations Committee, under the presidency of Sir Francis Piggott, have made arrangements for the local celebration of the Coronation well advanced. In the general, the outlying villages have not been overlooked. Arrangements are being made for festivities not only at Yau Ma Tei and Kowloon City, but also at Tai Po, Aberdeen, Ching Shui, and the like.

The police have been engaged in the preparation of the Coronation.

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## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday.)

## FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I understand that certain dealers in condensed skimmed milk desire to be represented by Counsel, and I beg to formally move that leave be given for Counsel to be heard.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Sir HENRY BERKELEY, K.C., then addressed the Council. He said:—May it please your Excellency.—By your Excellency's permission I appear before this Committee on behalf of certain manufacturers and importers of the article of trade known as condensed skimmed milk to lay before the Committee certain reasons which we respectfully submit should lead the Committee to decline to pass the second clause in the Bill as drafted. The clause as drafted contains these words: "This milk should not be used for feeding children under one year of age." These words should be deleted from the Bill, or other words should be added which I will later submit to the Council. Sir, I say these words should be deleted because it is unnecessary to put them in the Bill. The words can only import to anyone who reads them that to condense skimmed milk in any shape for the feeding of children under one year of age is to endanger the life or at least the health of the child thus fed. Now, Sir, there is no evidence before the Committee, and it is not possible to place any evidence for the consideration of the Committee, that would warrant the insertion in the Bill of any words bearing that meaning. Before I pass to the grounds which I wish to lay before the Committee I desire to draw attention to the objects and reasons which were appended to the Bill as it originally stood. It was stated that such legislation had been in use at Home. That of course was wrong, and the Attorney-General, in explaining the Bill, set that right before the Council. I intend to emphasize the fact that the legislation which this Council is asked to pass with regard to this article of trade is legislation which, though it has been urged upon His Majesty's Government from time to time by the persons interested in rival manufacturers and by medical and other experts, has nevertheless never been adopted by the Home Government. It is therefore a matter for the most careful and gravest consideration on the part of the Committee, whether it would be necessary, as alleged, in the interests of life or health, that such legislation should be introduced into this Colony, with respect to which the Imperial Government had declined to take any action. I do not know whether any members of the Committee have ever seen any of the tins in which the condensed skimmed milk is sold, but I think they should have an opportunity of looking at them. I will produce several tins of different brands, and I would ask the Committee to look particularly at the labels, so that any misapprehension which might exist in the minds of any of the Committee would be removed, to the label being misleading to the general public.

Your Excellency will find, on examination of the tins, that every tin is labelled clearly and distinctly. This is the Volunteer Brand. There are other brands. That brand to which I draw your attention has it stated clearly and distinctly that it is machine skimmed milk, and that statement appears in English and in Chinese. Now that is the only provision that is required in England, the printing on the label of the contents of the tin. I ask the Committee to note, the fact, because it was of vital importance in doing justice to the persons whom I represent that they complied in every particular with the requirements of the law in England. On the time there is the statement that the article contained therein is machine made. That is all that the Act requires. We therefore submit that we are entitled to be heard favourably when we oppose the introduction of any further provision such as that which is now proposed. I submit, Sir, that the words "this milk should not be used for feeding children under one year of age" should not be inserted in the Bill. Such a provision is not necessary, inasmuch as the contents, condensed skimmed milk, are not injurious as food for infants, while the words import that it is so under all and any circumstances. This, it seems to me, is the real point. Has it been established before this Committee that the use of skimmed milk is injurious, so injurious to the life and health of the child that it is necessary to protect it from its use in any circumstances? If not, then you should not put these words in, because they mean that and nothing else. There are no words of qualification in the Bill. It says this milk should not be used for feeding children under one year of age. There is no limitation, no qualification.

But, Sir, while the provision proposed in the Bill is not necessary for the protection of the infant, it will have the effect of protecting a rival industry, that of condensed whole milk, by placing the condensed skimmed milk under the ban of a disparaging label. Any persons taking the tins and seeing one without the words of warning and the other with, would, of course, reject that against which he was warned in favour of that which had no warning attached to it. It is the last intention of the Council to enter upon a policy of protection. The Council has no desire whatever to protect any one trade or industry against another. However, it is not a question of what the Council intends, but what the effect of the legislation will be if passed. The intention is foreign

to the points. The question is, what will the effect be if the Bill passes? Of course, I am quite willing to admit at once that though the point is one of importance, it is not the one which I intend to make. The point I intend to make is this, that it has to be shown before the Council is justified in passing the Bill, which must affect an important industry adversely, that there is a necessity for the legislation contemplated. I submit to you, Sir, that the burden of proving that lies upon those who have advanced the assertion that it is. It is not for me to prove a negative, but I think I shall be able to discharge even that heavy burden and to show you that the weight of authority is against the assertion that it is dangerous to the health and lives of children under one year of age to feed them under any circumstances upon condensed skimmed milk. I take the higher ground that the milk, on the weight of authority, is not only not injurious, but it is a valuable food; that it contains all the properties of whole milk, except fat in some percentage. It contains fat, but not the same percentage as whole milk. It contains material which is bone-forming, flesh-forming and muscle-forming. In other words, it contains all these elements of nutrition which are necessary to the feeding of infants, though one of these elements, the fatty element, is contained in less quantity than in whole milk. Now when the Bill was last before the Council for the second reading an honourable member of the Committee drew attention to what he called a noteworthy fact, that an objection to this was that it had not been introduced into the legislature of England. The honourable member who represented the Justices of the Peace, on May 19th, showed why he regarded that as a noteworthy fact, because he pointed out that at Home they were very strict in their tests and ideas in these matters, but, nevertheless, the Home Government had not adopted the legislation that it was proposed to adopt with regard to this particular form of business. Neither can I conceive any reason which would apply to the Bill in Hongkong that would not apply at Home. I cannot conceive how it is possible to say that the English Government could be justified in refusing a label to be attached to condensed skimmed milk, how it is that this Government is justified in not taking a similar course, which I suggest should now be taken by deleting the words "should not be given to children under one year of age". I repeat with some confidence the proposition that I laid before the Committee, that it lies upon those who assert that it is a danger to the life or health of children in feeding them upon condensed skimmed milk, to show there is greater danger than there would be if the children are fed, as some of the witnesses whose names appeared in the sessional paper seemed to think, upon rice water, and other things. Some of the witnesses had said that children were fed upon rice-water pap and other worse stuff. The alternative must be assumed. If words are placed upon these tins of milk, which are within the reach of the poor, and if by reason of those words they are prevented from buying them, the effect must be, not to make the poor buy the more expensive milk, but to drive them to worse things—such as rice-water pap. It would be farcical for this Council to assume that because the poorer classes are warned against this milk that they will not use it, but would use the condensed whole milk. It is illogical, because if, in the first instance, they are rich enough they will buy the dearer article. If, on the other hand, they cannot get the cheaper, they will go to something cheaper still. Now, in dealing with this matter the Colonial Secretary very properly said that the real question was one for experts, and he read to the Council a minute by Mr. Franklin, who may be regarded as the Government's expert on the subject. If your Excellency and gentlemen of the Council will look at that minute you will find that it simply consists of two quotations from two writers upon the subject, two writers who for the last ten or fifteen years have been urging His Majesty's Government in England to pass legislation on the subject. I am almost entitled to say that Mr. Franklin's minute is based upon the evidence of two discredited experts. I use the word discredited in its most complimentary sense, because these two gentlemen urged their opinions on the English Government, who refused to be convinced by them. Why should this Government act upon evidence of that kind? Moreover, if they took the trouble to read Mr. Franklin's minute they would see that it practically amounts to a general condemnation of all condensed milk as unsuitable for children. Taken as a whole the minute amounts to quotations from persons—I won't call them faddists—but persons who have particular views, which are not those of the majority and which summarily condemn all condensed milk as being unsuitable for children. If the Council is to be guided by Mr. Franklin, you would label all condensed milk as unsuitable, and say it should not be given to children under one year of age. But, Sir, I would draw the attention of members to this, that all the evidence quoted by Mr. Franklin was given in 1896, 1899, 1900 and 1908, before various commissions, and that, notwithstanding all that, no legislative action in England followed. What is the logical conclusion? Surely it is that Mr. Franklin's witnesses, as I may call them, the gentlemen whose opinion he states, do not accurately represent the views of the majority of opinion in England. We know that a large section of the community regard as ammonia condensed milk and condensed whole milk, and notwithstanding that fact the majority must be of the contrary view, because, as I submit, it is inconceivable that H.M. Government would have for fifteen years declined to legislate if it

were true that condensed skimmed milk as a food is a danger to the life and health of children. You will find in that minute that Mr. Franklin states that it means "starvation and death." If you make reference to the letter in the *Hongkong Daily Press* written by a firm in this Colony interested in the sale of a rival product you will find that the writer was brought up in the House of Commons and the President of the Local Government Board was questioned in 1908 on the subject as to what the Government proposed to do. The question is here in the *Daily World*. The President replied that he was aware that condensed skimmed milk was deleterious to infants and it might be found on consideration that a case had been made out for requiring a special label calling attention to the fact. In July, 1908, when Mr. Masterman, the President of the Local Government Board, was pressed upon the subject, he expressed his own opinion that the milk was deleterious, and perhaps a case might be made out after enquiry. Well, we are now in the year 1911, and I submit that it is only reasonable to assume that had it been possible to make out a case, such as had been presented to Mr. Masterman, the legislation which was asked for would have been introduced into the House of Commons and become law long before now. The only inference possible is that on consideration it had been found that a case had not been made out for requiring a special label. Other evidence brought forward in support of the measure is contained in a letter which appeared in the *Daily Press* of May 25th. The writer of that letter stated that South Africa had passed similar legislation to that which it was proposed to pass here. No such legislation had been passed in South Africa. There is a duty, and a high duty, upon condensed milk and condensed skimmed milk, and the duty on the latter is higher. The sole reason for its introduction is that there is a large dairy industry in South Africa, and it was introduced as a protection of the industry and not because it was a danger to the community by feeding children on condensed skimmed milk. There is no legislation of this kind in South Africa. Another precedent has been quoted by the writer of that letter, who are the agents of the Anglo-Swiss Company. That precedent is Jamaica. It is true that in Jamaica in 1908 legislation took place, and words almost identical to those objected to in the Bill before the House had been inserted. That precedent means nothing more than that, while the British Government was taking time to consider whether a case had been made out to provide for legislation for such a label, the Jamaican Government hastily adopted the proposal. The Jamaican Government could have had no better medical advice than was available for Mr. Masterman. Jamaica is indeed the only one of the widespread British communities which has legislated in the direction suggested. Surely this is a strong argument against the action which the Committee is asked to take? I submit therefore that you will do a serious injury to an important trade if you pass this Bill as it stands. If it is really necessary for the protection of the lives of children, that, of course, must weigh, but before you inflict such an injury upon the trade surely you will require to be satisfied that what you are asked to do is in accordance with the opinions of the majority of those whose opinions are entitled to respect, and that you do what you are asked to do notwithstanding the fact that in Great Britain the authorities have declined so to act. I am entitled to use the word declined, because they have chosen not to take any action. Our case does not rest upon the destruction of the case for the other side. I wish to read to you extracts of opinions of experts, from which it will appear that this article is a valuable food for infants as well as adults. If you will look at Sessional Paper 6 you will find a minute by Dr. Clark in which he negatively supports the contention I put before you. He says that "this milk is most unsuitable for infants unless supplemented by cream, which would be outside the means of people who buy the stuff." Of course, the language in which that gentleman speaks of the milk can hardly be called a judicial weighing of the value of this article. (Laughter.) However, it amounts to this, that it is suitable if supplemented by cream. In other words, it is not accurate to say that condensed skimmed milk should not be given to children under one year of age under any circumstances, whether supplemented with cream or anything else. Take the evidence of other experts. Drs. Miller, Just, and Hoch, a respected firm of German doctors here. They state in the sessional paper that the "milk on which they report is not a perfect substitute for whole milk, but as the poorer class of people are bound to feed the children on a very doubtful class of goods, such as rice wafer and even worse stuff because a good and cheap whole milk is not obtainable for them, we are of the opinion that under the circumstances the Baby Brand milk is very fit for use as a substitute for cow's milk." Surely you must give some attention to such an expression of opinion. Here is a firm of doctors well-known in the colony, pledging their professional reputation to the fact that they cannot get better, where you are not rich enough to buy condensed whole milk, that condensed skimmed milk is a good substitute for cow's milk. Then we have the opinion of Dr. Stedman, who writes that he examined the Volunteer Brand and finds "that it contains all the nutritive properties that are contained in skimmed milk, and that there are no injurious preservatives added to it. It is not advisable to bring a baby under a year old on skimmed milk only, because owing to the removal of the cream there is not a sufficient percentage of fatty matter left to satisfy the wants of the human infant, but there is nothing actually injurious to the infant in skimmed milk, and where poor persons cannot afford to buy whole milk, skimmed milk is a much more suitable food for babies than many of the patent infants' foods that are so extensively used in these days, and it is still more suitable than a pap made of rice and water which is often employed for babies by the poorer classes in this Colony."

What is the inevitable result? Those who can not afford to buy this skimmed milk will be driven to the more unsuitable patent foods and the still more unsuitable rice pap, because the passing of this legislation will not result in the poorer people using better milk, but using other substitutes. I submit that the whole question is a practical one, viz., whether you are satisfied that the effect on the children of skimmed milk is so unsatisfactory that the Council cannot take the view expressed by the four medical men of high standing in this Colony. Moreover, I have here a pamphlet—I regret I have only one copy—in which are set forth the opinions of men entitled to be called eminent authorities, all of whom speak to the highly nutritive value of this skimmed milk as food. Sir, if this Bill must be passed as it stands, I suggest that the words "unless supplemented by fatty food" follow "under one year of age," because on the evidence of Dr. Clark himself it is clear that even in the case of the hostile narrow minority who separated skimmed milk is a food which might be given to children if supplemented with some fatty matter. I do not say that is the shape the Bill should take, but I submit that if the words complained of are not eliminated altogether, the only alternative is the words I have asked to be added. In any case, I submit that the operation of the Bill should be postponed for a considerable time, say, six months, to enable dealers to complete their present contracts. Your Excellency, this article is sold by sample. This must have certain labels, and if purchasers are supplied with these bearing labels on which disparaging words are printed, they may repudiate the purchase. The result would be very serious to a legitimate trade. In conclusion I can only ask you to bear in mind the warning which I have uttered, following the warning uttered by eminent expert authorities in England, that the probable effect of the legislation will be to drive the poorer people in the Colony to the inferior food, such rice water pap, for their children, as they could not possibly pay the high price for the better kind of article, and the last case of the child after the Council's legislation will be worse than the first. Council then withdraw.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I desire to address a few remarks to the Council. In the first place I wish to correct a statement that the minute of the Government Analyst is not identically the same as the one I read to you. It was my humiliating duty at the last meeting to say I knew nothing about milk, and in consequence I felt constrained to read the opinion of experts. I read a minute by Mr. Franklin, and I have compared what I read with the minute as printed in the sessional paper, and I find that they are identical, the only difference being that there are explanatory remarks of mine in the report of the minute as I read it. Sir Henry said it was unnecessary to place the words "should not be given to infants" on the labels. He said that there was no necessity, because it could not be proved that the milk was injurious to children under one year of age. I would like to call attention to the fact that the manufacturers themselves in some cases of their own accord have put on the labels of their tins that the milk is unsuitable for infants. Since the last meeting of the Council the question has been referred to the Medical Board, of which Dr. Stedman is the hon. secretary. I have received a letter from that Board, of which reads as follows: "The Board agrees that machine skimmed milk is unsuitable for infants under one year of age. They recommend that this should be printed on the labels in English and Chinese." A label of one brand was sent to the Registrar-General and the Assistant Registrar-General says that the meaning apparently is that the cows are milked by machinery. Lower down on the label it is stated that the milk is used in hospitals for infants. Another label has the following: "For cooking, mix four or five parts of water with one of milk." Dr. Clark stated that the information as to the use of this milk among the Chinese was obtained from Sanitary inspectors, and their evidence was corroborated by Dr. Stree, lately head of the maternity hospital, and now in private practice. The danger to the Chinese is that where a Chinese woman of the poorer class becomes a mother she goes as wet nurse to some rich family and her own child has to be fed on skimmed milk or some other substitute. As regards legislation elsewhere I cannot follow Sir Henry in his references to South Africa, but it is a definite fact that legislation there on this subject has been placed on the statute book. The reason why there has been no legislation in the United Kingdom is that the House of Commons is so hard pressed for time that there is very little time to deal with these speculative Bills. As to the suggestion that the date when the Bill should come into operation should be delayed, I submit that if there is sufficient reason for passing the Bill it should be brought into effect with as little delay as possible. If it is delayed for six months than there is really no reason why we should pass the Bill at all. The reason for passing the Bill is that the Chinese are being misled by these fraudulent labels, and steps must be taken to inform the Chinese that if they give this milk to their children they do it at their own risk.

Hon. Mr. BEWETT—Sir, this is rather a difficult question for me to deal with. I am a member of the Sanitary Board, a member of the Medical Board, and I also represent a big shipping company. Consequently whatever way I vote I must go very hard one way or another against someone. However, that has nothing to do with it. I merely mention the fact to show that I have done everything I possibly could to gather information on the subject. The Colonial Secretary said he could not follow Sir Henry in his references to South Africa, but it is a definite fact that legislation there on this subject has been placed on the statute book. The reason why there has been no legislation in England is that the House of Commons is so hard pressed for time that there is very little time to deal with these speculative Bills. As to the suggestion that the date when the Bill should come into operation should be delayed, I submit that if there is sufficient reason for passing the Bill it should be brought into effect with as little delay as possible. If it is delayed for six months than there is really no reason why we should pass the Bill at all. The reason for passing the Bill is that the Chinese are being misled by these fraudulent labels, and steps must be taken to inform the Chinese that if they give this milk to their children they do it at their own risk.

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## NOTICE.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1910 of THIRTY CENTS per Share will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, Hongkong, on and after the 2nd June, 1911, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Offices.

The DIVIDEND will also be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd June 1911. [785]

## OLD WELLINGTONIAN DINNER.

PROPOSED to hold an OLD WELLINGTONIAN DINNER on 16th June. Will any Old Wellingtonians who wish to be present kindly communicate with the undersigned?

P. H. M. TAYLOR, Captain, Government House.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [786]

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BY A YOUNG LAD, fresh from School, employment as a Clerk: knows Short-hand and Typewriting. Moderate Salary to start with.

Apply— Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [787]

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ON and after 15th inst., the following additional Cars will be run:

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3.15 P.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

SUNDAYS:

9.15 A.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.40 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

The Service between 7.30 A.M. and 8 A.M. on week days will be every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [788]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HERBERT STEPHENS has severed his connection with our Firm and that the Authority to sign for us which he has hitherto held has been withdrawn as from this date.

DADY BURJOR &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1911. [781]

## ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD-STONES and CROSSES in Stock at BROWN, JONES & CO., 4, Morrison Hill Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [775]

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED, will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of June, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions, the following Resolutions, that is to say:

(1) That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that ARTHUR RYLANDS LOWE, Chartered Accountant, of Thorne's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

(2) That the Liquidator be authorised to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated Fifteenth day of March, 1911.

By Order of the Board,

J. SCOTT HARSTON,

5041 Chairman.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

PEDDER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building). Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, CIGARS, BOOKS, &amp;c.

Just Received a Selection of Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1911. Pictures made of used Stamps, Note Papers, and Envelopes with Hongkong Views.

Inspection Invited. [544]

## INTIMATIONS

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 2 of 1915 and Government Notification No. 9 of 1911, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 3rd, and MONDAY, the 5th June.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1911. [751]

## FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 3rd, and MONDAY, the 5th June, 1911.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [774]

## MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 3rd, and MONDAY, the 5th June, 1911.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [775]

## YOU

Can always get the best quality LOCAL BEEF AND MUTTON and AUSTRALIAN ROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS, HARES.

## DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Butcher's Dept. Price list on application. [36]

## NOTHING BETTER FOR THE SEASON!

JUST RECEIVED—EX ENGLISH MAIL YOU WILL FIND OUR RANGE INCOMPARABLE FOR QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICES.

## NEW FASHION STYLE BATHING DRESSES AND CAPS.

White Loco Striped Muslins, Pointed Dress Voiles, White Swiss Embroidered Muslins, Robe Muslins, White Embroidered Striped Dress Muslins, White Fancy Shirting, Merriweather Strips, Fancy Voiles, "The Elite" Stripe Dress Fabrics, &c., &c.

LATEST STYLISH LADIES' STOCKINGS—

Plain Finest Maco Lisle Black, Tau, High Spliced and Double Soled.

Plain Finest Sido Silk Clox Lisle Black, Tau.

Lace Plain Silk Black Stockings.

Also Boys and Girls, Best Values.

HOOSAIN-ALI &amp; CO.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [38]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HERBERT STEPHENS has severed his connection with our Firm and that the Authority to sign for us which he has hitherto held has been withdrawn as from this date.

DADY BURJOR &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1911. [781]

## A LING &amp; CO..

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [509]

## SINGON &amp; CO.

## IRON, Steel and Hardware Merchants.

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig

Iron and Foundry Coke Importers.

General Storekeepers and Shopkeepers.

Nos. 35 &amp; 37, LING LOONG STREET (2nd St. west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [533]

## WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

## HUNG NGOK SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can

be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Voeux Road

Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London

or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical

or Colloquial Chinese.

Inspection Invited. [544]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEET ING, postponed from SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1911, will be held TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 3rd June, 1911, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1911. [763]

## NOTICE TO RESIDENTS.

THOSE who may have in a day or two to find another dealer in PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, WINES and SPIRITS cannot do better than visit

H. BUTTONJEE &amp; SONS,

who will be pleased to supply all necessities

at cheapest prices.

PASS BOOKS and PRICE LISTS can

be obtained on application.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1911. [758]

## MANDARIN LESSONS.

LICHIN CHAI, 39, Staunton Street, 2nd Floor, Teacher to many Prominent Men in the Colony.

For references apply—

Care of P. O. Box 146.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1911. [759]

## WANTED

## WANTED.

A COMPETENT MINING ENGINEER to proceed to one of the East Indian Archipelago. Apply in the first instance in writing, with copies of testimonials and state salary required, to

"MINERALS,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1911. [760]

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A COMPETENT CHINESE with a good working knowledge of English desires employment. Satisfactory references as to character, &c.

Apply—

A. B. C., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [715]

## FOR SALE

## HOTEL FOR SALE.

AT Coast Port; a going concern. Proprietor retiring. For further Particulars apply to

"HOTEL,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [671]

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"K" ENLIS, 76A, PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS; Large Verandas; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes walk from Tran, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

## TO BE SOLD.

A HOUSE, on Barker Road. One-third cash, two-thirds on mortgage if desired.

Apply—

**A City Constable****Nervous Depression,  
Lassitude, Rheumatism**

From all lands, deputations come to study the method which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The method by which I make myself equal to my work," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

**Quite removed.**

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of a motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

**PHOSFERINE**  
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Influenza	Neuritis	Fatigues	Sore Throat
Indigestion	Malaria	Premature Decay	Brain-Fag	Hysteria
Sleeplessness	Neurasthenia	Faintness		
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.				

**The Remedy of Kings**

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family  
H.M. the Empress of Russia  
H.M. the Queen of Roumania  
H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia  
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse  
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.  
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.  
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/6, 2/6 and 3/-  
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/12 size.

CAN YOU FIND A BETTER OFFER THAN THIS?  
1. Government and Municipal Guarantee for the ultimate repayment of principal, at least at par.  
2. Possibility of Premiums, the smallest affording ample interest on your outlay, the largest constituting a Fortune.  
3. Payment of the sum you wish to invest by easy instalments.

**PREMIUM BONDS**  
give you these opportunities.

## WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £400,000, or at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.  
We sell these bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments, ranging from £1 to £20.

We are the largest Dealers in the world. Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers.  
3, Rue de la Bourse, Paris (France).

245]

# BOVRIL

Tickles the Palate

**FASHIONS AND FANCIES.**

## TUBE FROCKS.

Now that summer is definitely drawing near, the question of "tube" frocks engaged our attention very seriously, and still more the subject of ceremonious gowns for the important festivities just looming ahead of us. The present season should mark the apotheosis of good dressing in England, for women will surely vie with one another in their attire to add their quota to the general gaiety.

## A CHARMING RECEPTION DRESS.

A beautiful reception gown destined for an important occasion in the near future, had an under-dress of daffodil yellow chamoisee, veiled with a tunic of mist-grey ninon. The border of the tunic was cut in long vandykes weighted at the corners with dull silver tassels, while the sides of the tunic were slashed up to show the under-dress of chamoisee, the edges being caught together at intervals by dull silver-grey cords. The wide-sashed belt of grey chamoisee was surmounted by a little V-shaped decolleté filled in with a guipure of plain mist-grey tulle. The corsage was finished in front by a pretty motif of pleated lace, held by tiny tabs and buttons of the yellow chamoisee, while the elbow sleeves were finished with ruffles of the same soft lace. With this was worn a picture hat of fine grey "Fogal straw trimmings with one huge grey and yellow "lance" plume, which swept the brim from side to side, entirely concealing the crown with its full shower of feathers. The spine of the plume, in accordance with the present fashion, was skillfully concealed beneath a scroll work piping of the grey chamoisee. The "clou" of this charming costume lay in the little coatee by which it was accompanied, made of grey chamoisee of the same shade as the tunic, the fronts falling apart and just edged with narrow dull silver-grey silk braid. These little coatees are quite the latest word in fashion, and as before—complement of the three-piece frock—they will prove as useful as they are ornamental.

## THE SMART COAT.

Shot taffetas, lace or satin, are the materials of these elegant little garments we fashion. They are delightful as worn with the latest version of the white lawn frocks which have charmed us for the last two seasons. These have bewildering incarnations of broderie Anglaise, outlined and alternated with fine Cluny and Valencienne lace, no longer cut on Princesses, but trimmed with coloured "school-girl" sashes with long lappet ends. Le derriere chic is to make the coatee of silk to match the waistcoat, in which case the sunshine, both inside and out, and even the stockings and shoes should harmonise with the colour of the coatee.

## THE FAVOURITE FABRICS.

Foulard is, of course, prime favourite for summer materials both in spots and the fashionable stripes, its decorative value still further enhanced by having woven borders in exquisite designs which can be utilised at trimming. Its charm is exemplified in the pretty dress of spotted foulard worn by Miss Shiel in "The Arcadians," which has the skirt tabs edged with its own woven border in artistic shades of a conventional pattern, the same being repeated on the large sailor-shaped collar. Soft chamoisee dresses veiled in nino or mouse-veil do so well, and indeed a smart tailors frock trimmed with bouillones of the silk, will be an indispensable item of our wardrobe. Marquiseette both in Paisley colourings and fanciful designs is a delightful fabric for valing purposes, as is also the ever popular nino, or the new material voile nino, charming in white and colours, and warranted to stand more wear and tear than its fragile sister.

## A REAL NOVITY.

No pains have been spared to beautify and enrich every other part of our costumes; it remains only for the hem to be brought under the same sphere of influence! This is done by turning it up with a narrow soft lace, veiling it with a border of chiffon of a deeper tone than the dress, or facing the hem with quite an important looking band of lace cut in vandykes, with the points arranged up the skirt. In the case of a champagne coloured silk veil embroidered with a tiny spot, a coarse guipure lace was laid on in this way with mestecellentres points, the points of the lace emphasised by being outlined with narrow stitched bands of the satin applique on the material. This effective trimming was repeated on the bodice in a narrower lace, the big turn-back collars being also faced with the satin and veiled with the guipure.

The majority of these light summer frocks show greater fulness in the skirt, but this is scarcely so much an indication of a fatter style as the fact that these summary materials are apt to look skinny and "dragged" across the figure if made too clinging.

## THE SCARF WRAP.

Scarves of nino, embroidered net, or patterned gauzes or satins, delicately woven with chiffon, are made so wide, or are so cunningly shaped, as to assume the proportion of wraps. A short sleek suitable for reception and afternoon wear, which is gaining much favour in Paris, is of shot taffetas bordered with a wide band of velvet, usually black, a fashion which is reminiscent of the picturesque capes worn by the Brittany peasants. Coats of Shantung silk in the natural shade will be much worn in the near future, trimmed with handkerchief revers of soft white-spotted foulard, with a lining of the same silk. These coats are made quite long and embellished with large half-polo buttons, covered with Shantung, and heavily brocade.

## LONG COATS.

Of more diaphanous texture are the new long coats of chiffon or nino in black or colours, simply lined with plain chiffon, either in white or some contrasting shade, or with a shot effect achieved by an interlining of layers of different coloured chiffon. A certain solidity is given to this fragile wrap by the introduction of insertions of coarse lace or rich embroidery, which is either laid on in the form of a yoke or crosses the back in a straight line, and is then continued down the sleeve, of which it forms a part.

## SOMETHING NEW IN STOCKINGS.

The new stockings surpass everything that has hitherto appeared for originality. Those of white silk, in particular, are inserted with Malines lace in a diamond design, or have gay medallions of lace dotted over the instep, while a novelty recently seen was a "ladder" of rose, thistle, and shamrock, surmounted by a crown embroidery embroidered up the front of the stockings in royal purple. Some have a "ladder" of butterflies introduced, effectively cut out in fine patterned net, or have motifs of "dove" not thrown up by an encircling wreath of hand-embroidered flowers. Hesitry embroidered with self-coloured cloches surrounded by a stichery of French knots is in the best of taste and as charming as the stockings striped with long lines of narrow Valenciennes lace. Stockings in all colours to match the costumes worn are a sine qua non to the stripes, and in the plain self colour there is no end to their "infinite variety." If these are unexceptionable even to the most conservative taste in hoseery, what can be said of the barbarism of the new ankle bracelets which have already been introduced and obtained a certain prestige among fashion-notoriety hunters? X. and Z. in the Globe.

**THE GROWTH OF JAPANESE SHIPPING.**

In the course of a speech at the recent annual banquet of the Yokohama Foreign Trade, Mr. H. Okawa (one of the guests) said:

In 1871 the Japanese fleet comprised only 46 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of only 17,500 tons, but to-day it comprised 6,500 vessels with an aggregate of something like 1,600,000.—(applause)—showing a ninety-fold increase in forty years. (Applause.) Again, in 1865 the number of iron and steel vessels was only 61; to-day, Japan had over 400 vessels—a sevenfold increase in twenty-five years.

These figures are sufficient to show the progress of Japan's commerce during the past few decades. He ventured to think that there would be still further progress and that the prospects of business men in Japan were full of promise. But to accomplish this the Japanese and foreign merchants must co-operate—hear, hear!—they must combine the business ability of the Japanese and foreign merchants resident in this country.

## THE PRINCE'S TEMPER.

Our readers will remember that, some little time ago, Prince George of Saxe-Gotha gained worldwide notoriety by throwing his man-servant downstairs. Whether the servant was killed or not, we do not know. It is said that this amiable Prince is soon to enter the French Army, and that a special attendant has been engaged to guard the Royal soldier's temper. There are days when most of us feel irritable and cross, but don't usually throw people downstairs, or excuse our folly on account of our noble blood! If we are sensible, we admit we are out of sorts and put down the cause to some stomach or liver disorder. When that is the real cause, we can quickly remedy it by taking a few doses of the standard stomach and liver tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup. And when you come to think how many ailments are entirely due to a disordered state of the stomach and liver, you cannot fail to appreciate the value of such a herbal remedy as Mother Seigel's Syrup.

By toning and strengthening the stomach, and gently stimulating the action of the liver and bowels, the Syrup aids digestion, makes food nourish you, and draws out of the system the poisonous products of indigestion. In this way, it cures pains after eating, fared tongue, loss of appetite, headaches, "nerves" and low spirits.

Now it is Mr. William G. Barber, of 5, Taylors Road, Bury St. Edmunds, England, who speaks. On May 10, 1910, he said:

"Five years ago, I began to be troubled with Indigestion, and the trouble grew upon me so rapidly that after a few weeks it was only with great difficulty that I could do my work. After eating, I was attacked with unbearable pain in my stomach and chest. Cold food, in particular, used to well-nigh kill me, so that I had to be very cautious as to what I ate. Despite all my care, however, I suffered horribly, for ordinary medicines all proved a complete failure. Mine was a peculiar case. I had a good appetite, but did not dare to eat—a truly wretched condition!

"With some difficulty, I was persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, and it relieved me of the pain which followed after eating, in a few mere short time—less than a week. A few more bottles of the Syrup and I was thoroughly cured. I am now free from my old trouble, and can do my work as well as any man."

If you suffer as Mr. Barber did, Mother Seigel's Syrup will cure you, as it cured him, and make you fit and well.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from a number of selected roots, barks and leaves, the extracts of which have a beneficial effect on the stomach, liver and bowels, which has never been equalled by any other medicine. If you have any stomach or liver trouble, Mother Seigel's Syrup will prove a friend indeed. Take it daily, after meals, and test its value.

**RECORDS WORTH HEARING.**  
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

A Bunch of Nonsense
Please don't tell my wife
Father was out
Foolish Questions
Hello! People
Bombastic March
Pansies Mean Thoughts
Arrah Wanna
Yaller Gal (Laughing Song)
The Silly Cavalier (Merry Widow)
Gay Gasseon (Banjo)
Roll on, Silver Moon (Yodel)
Yankee Prince Selection
Narcissus
King o' Roses from (Dollar Princess)
I hear you calling me
Medley of Irish Jigs
Mikado Selection
Teddy Bear's Picnic
Moon, Dear
Humorous Variations
Never introduce your blots to your lady friend
Madame Butterfly Selection
The Moon has his eyes on you
"Balance Corners" Louvers
Polka Fantastic Selection
Serenade (Piano)
Irish Wit
Locuccio March
Horrripilo Rag

[734]

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK

**PHOSPHODYNE**

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its worldwide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLUGGISHNESS, DYSPEPSIA, KETosis, KIDNEY DISEASE, COMPLAINTS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DECAY OF CEREBRAL POWER, GENERAL DISEASE, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Disease Conditions of the System, caused by deficiency of Vital Forces.

The Effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms Disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG.—A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

The effects of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy are instantaneous and remarkable.

Guaranteed by the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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**"KEEP THE 'WOLF' FROM YOUR DOOR"—BUT LET "WOLFE!" COME IN!**

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS is the purest and most wholesome spirit obtainable. It is not only an exceedingly palatable stimulant, but a tonic of great medicinal value. Cleanses the liver, kidneys, and other organs. A glass of Wolfe's Schnapps before meals is an unfailing appetiser, a refreshing drink and pick-me-up at all times, and immeasurably superior to ordinary gin.

**Wolfes Schnapps**

AGENTS: MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO, SWATOW AND AMOY.

## THE HOUSE OF PENDBEEAR.

(By MILDRED WILCOX.)

## CHAPTER III.

It seemed to the maid, Lizzie Polperne, that she would get no sleep at all that night. It was no good going to bed, the recumbent position brought on her toothache with redoubled force. As she rocked herself to and fro, tears rolling down her red cheeks, she began to wish that she had stayed longer in the kitchen with Mrs. Jennings. How unlike herself the house-keeper had been that evening! She was always a woman of few words, but as a rule she had a good appetite.

"She had no holding with folks a-dinnicking with their food," thought Lizzie "yet there she was tasting one thing and putting it down, dropping her fork and spoon as if she had seen a ghost!" And her thoughts so down on carelessness, too, brooking a tumbler. Her nerves were out of order for sure.

A fresh twinge of pain cut Lizzie's meditation short. She walked up and down the room till she was tired, then again sought refuge on her bed.

But to no avail! The house seemed full of sounds. How late everyone was in coming to bed! What a loud voice Mr. James had! She could hear him talking right up in her room; it sounded as if he were angry. She could not expect to go to sleep. At last his voice ceased and then what a noise of banging doors! Mrs. Jennings would give her (Lizzie) a piece of her mind if she banged a door like that.

Gradually the house grew still and silent, but no sleep came to Lizzie's tired eyes.

"I wonder if Miss Harriet would let me have a little of that stuff she has for her tooth sometimes," thought the poor girl. She thrust her feet into slippers and put a shawl round her shoulders. Her room was at the top of the house, that occupied by the house-keeper was on the same floor at the other end of the passage. Lizzie had to pass it to reach the stairs. The door was shut.

"I wonder if she's in there," reflected the girl. "I never heard her come up. It ain't no good asking her for anything." "Have the tooth out, she would say. Besides I dare not disturb her. Now Miss Harriet, she has a hasty way with her at times, and and Mrs. Jennings says she puts on airs and is nothing but a paid servant, but I like Miss Harriet, and would sooner ask anything of her. She's got her moods like the rest of 'em, and I can't always make them out, but she usually has a smile and 'thank you, Lizzie,' for anything I do for her."

By this time Lizzie had reached the corner of the passage where, at an extreme angle right and left, a wider corridor led to those rooms occupied respectively by Mrs. Allen, her nephew and her companion. Harriet's room was situated at the end of the left hand passage, while the other two rooms led off to the right. Just as Lizzie was turning to the left she caught sight of a tall figure approaching in the opposite direction. She wore a white dressing gown and her large eyes looked darker than ever in contrast to the unnatural pallor of her face.

"Why! Miss Harriet," exclaimed the maid. "I thought you were a ghost. You did give me a turn."

"I have just been to fasten the passage window," volunteered Harriet. "It does rattle so. That is the worst of this place! Even in summer there is always a wind."

"That's for sure. You look tired, Miss. I'm afraid it kept you awake, since as the toothache has me, I was just making so bold. Miss, as to come and ask you for some of that stuff you once put on your tooth. I can't get to sleep now."

"Certainly, Lizzie. I will give you some with pleasure." She turned into her own room as she spoke, and as she did so the clock in the hall below chimed out twelve deep sonorous strokes.

"I can't find the iodine anywhere," said Harriet, after a search among the various bottles on her shelf. "I think Mrs. Jennings must have it. I lent it to her some time ago to paint her wrist. You must ask her, Lizzie."

"Oh, Miss, I dare not. She'd be that cross if I disturbed her."

"Nonsense! But if you are afraid I will ask for it myself."

Lizzie's face showed her gratitude and she followed Miss Tramayne to the house-keeper's room. Harriet knocked once-twice-threes times, and then receiving no answer opened the door softly and went in.

The room was empty.

As she turned to leave it Mrs. Jennings, still in her black dress, appeared upon the threshold. Harriet explained her errand.

"I thought you were asleep," she added. "You are very late to bed, Mrs. Jennings."

"This is my own business," said the house-keeper, brusquely. "I can come to bed at what time I choose."

She was out of breath and slightly panting, her usually smooth-brimmed hair was greatly disordered, it was also evident that she was much annoyed by Harriet's presence.

"There's the iodine," she said, thrusting the bottle into Lizzie's hand. "Much good may it do you," and, muttering something about "impudence" and "other people's rooms," she entered her own and shut and locked the door.

Lizzie took the iodine and applied it to her tooth, but the house-keeper's wrath was not conducive to sleep.

"She'll be that angry with me in the morning," she said ruefully to herself. Just as if I wanted toothache or that it is my fault her keeping Miss Harriet's medicine in her own room! My! but she did look pale, Miss Harriet. The wind got on her nerves I expect, and no wonder. It is blowing something cruel. I've a mind to shut the window. I can't stand this cool air agen' my cheek."

She crossed the little room and drew aside the blind, uttering as she did so an exclamation of dismay. The moon lit up the whole garden and cast its pale beams on a figure that was walking steadily across the lawn.

"A burglar," Lizzie whispered, terrified by the sound of her own voice, as, too fascinated to move, she stood still with beating heart and watched. The man moved slowly forward and just before he was lost to view in the shadow of the house, he stopped and raised his head, revealing the sandy hair and insignificant features of James Tregonning.

Lizzie drew back hastily, the colour mounting to her cheek. "And it's only Mr. James," she murmured, with a sigh partly of relief, partly of regret, at the loss of some excitement. "A queer time to be taking a walk, getting on for one o'clock in the morning! But there! they always say the folk in London turn night into day and go to bed when sensible people are thinking of getting up. So I suppose this is one of Mr. James' London ways."

With a shrug of contempt at such foolish customs, Lizzie pattered across the boards and got into bed.

"Everyone will be late in the morning for sure," she soliloquised.

"They won't mind if breakfast is a bit late, I daresay."

With this consoling thought Lizzie fell asleep.

She was the first to awake in the morning, after all.

At six o'clock she rubbed her eyes, looked longingly at her pillow, then sprang out of bed and dressed. She ran downstairs and as she entered the kitchen she stood transfixed with horror on the threshold.

There in the middle of the floor, its cold white face turned upwards, lay the body of her mistress, stiff and dead!

A thick white woolen scarf was knotted tightly round her neck and stuffed into her mouth.

With one loud shriek Lizzie turned and fled. "Murder," she cried, bursting into the house-keeper's room. "They have murdered her! Mrs. Jennings is lying on the kitchen floor."

Harriet draw up her head and looked the speaker full in the face.

"You forgot yourself, Jennings," she said.

"There are things I don't forget," retorted the other meaningly, as with a strange expression, she examined the scarf which was wound round the dead woman's throat.

Then her eye fell upon a handkerchief lying on the floor.

"I thought so," she exclaimed, and pointed to the corner of the curtain, which bore in plain letters the name of Harriet Tramayne.

(Continued on page 7.)



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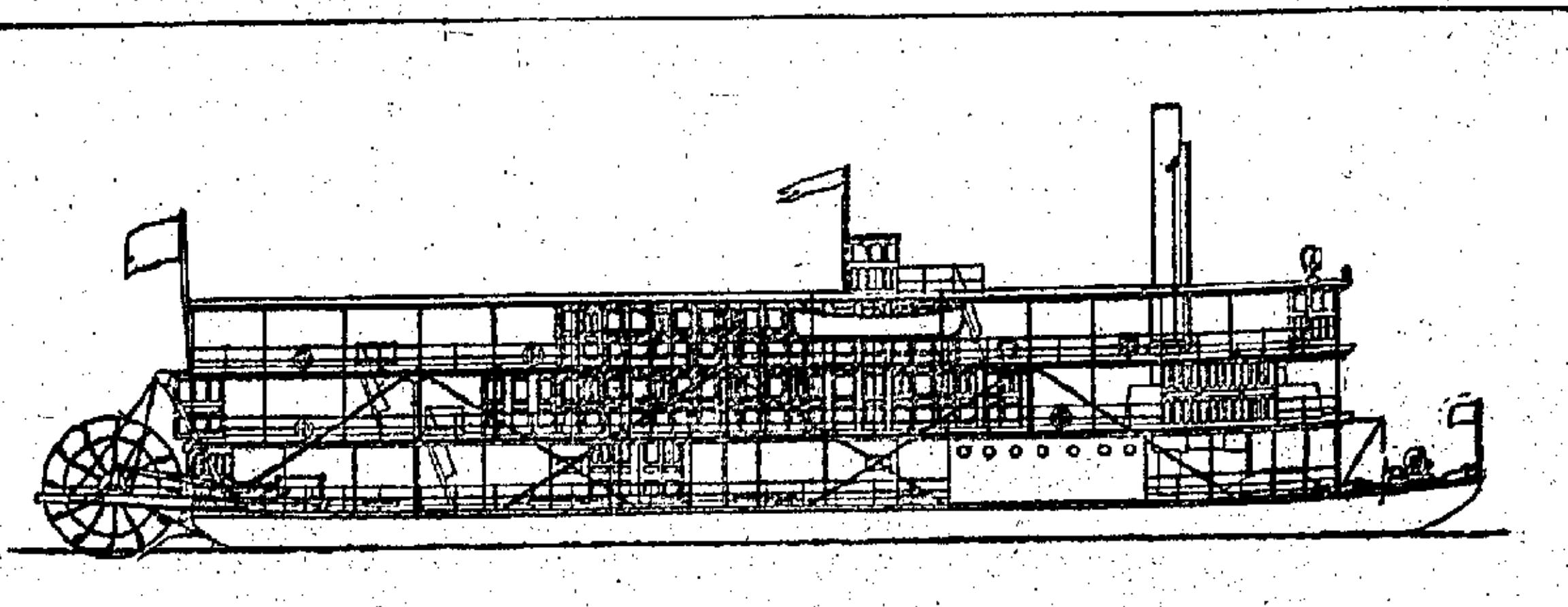
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Miss S. Schles  
Mr. A. L. Shields  
Mr. E. D. Stewart  
Mr. S. P. Westbrook  
Mr. B. Wohl  
Mr. Whyte  
Mr. Otto Wiesinger  
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Williams  
Mr. J. W. Wilkin

## CHURCH SERVICES.

PARISH CHURCH—Holy Communion 8 a.m. every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Minister—Rev. G. H. Hickling, 11 a.m. Worship, hymns, 144, 139, 116, 141 (Evening Anthem, "Sing Praises," Gounod), 6 p.m. Worship, hymns, 132, 132, 147, 142, and 143.

St. Andrew's Church, Nathan Road, Kowloon, White Sunday, 11 a.m., 1911. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and also at noon. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Young Men's Class at 3 p.m., at which address will be given by the Lord Bishop of Victoria. Evening prayer at 6 p.m. Preacher the Lord Bishop of Victoria.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Whit-Sunday, 11 a.m., Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.), Responses, Vespas, Venia, Goodison, Te Deum, Oakley in F, Jubilate, Ouseley, Atherton, "Come, Holy Ghost."

Atwood, N.B.—Psalm 46, verses 1, 2, 6 and 13 in unison; Psalm 88, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 12, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 32 and 33 in unison; Holy Communion (11.45 a.m.) Kyrie and Sanctus, Stanford in B flat; Cradle, Agnus and Gloria, Semper in D; Salve Regina, Merbecke; Sevenfold Amen; Hymn, 207, 165, 319 (314), 324 and 319; Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Festival; Psalms, Proper; Magnificat; Goss (7th evening); Nunc Dimittis; Haurveral (7th evening); Hymns, 154, 269 and 524 (Time 103); Voluntary, Air and Variations—Smart—N.B.—Psalm 104 (20th even.), verses 1, 2, 7, 20, 21, 24, 31 and 32 in unison; Fauln 115 (Cooke), verses 1, 2, 10, 11, 12 and 21 in unison.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Philippines Co. str. *Zofro* will leave Manila on the 3rd inst., and is due here on or about the 6th inst., at daylight.The Apac str. *Japan* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 1st instant afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 7th inst.The N.Y.K. str. *Kaga Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 5th inst.The N.Y.K. str. *Ayigusa Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 6th inst.The N.Y.K. str. *Inaba Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 11th instant.The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Simsa* is expected to arrive at Penang on the 5th inst., at 3 p.m.The C.P.E. Co.'s str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong, (via usual ports of call) on the 31st ultimo.The Russian str. *Nibir* will leave Foochow on the 3rd inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about the 6th inst., at daylight.The N.Y.K. str. *Yanata Maru* (Australian Line) will leave Nagasaki for this port on the 3rd instant, and is expected here on the 7th instant.The N.Y.K. str. *Romay Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 7th inst.A SAFE REMEDY  
FOR ALL

## SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, veins, whatever can be done, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it cures SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's  
Blood  
MixtureIS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER  
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROPHULIA, BILGES, SPOTS, BLOODY POISON, ULCEES, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, as it removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Practitioners solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

THIRD MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT.

FOURTH PROOF CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. E. Lewis, 49 Bridge Street, New Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had asthma for seven months and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 11, 1911.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

## REVIEW.

Lavengro. By GEORGE BABBOW. London: John Murray.

There is value for money here. "Lavengro" is the latest of Murray's "Shilling Library" and most people, we feel sure, will wish the venture the success that it deserves. This attempt to popularise good books deserves encouragement, and the well-chosen selections made so far should go far to interest the reading public. "Lavengro" is a classic, and as the hero himself says, "works of merit do not require to be reviewed, they can speak for themselves and require no praising; works of no merit at all will die of themselves, they require no killing." Lavengro certainly speaks for itself.

The Green Wave of Destiny. By PHILIPPE BRIDGES. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons.

Most readers will agree that this is a distinctly better type of novel than the average. Its theme is original and its treatment is artistic, so that even the satisfied fiction reader will find his or her appetite whetted from the beginning. The narrative centres round one of those wandering men who cannot rest at home, who have ever to be roaming over the difficult places of the earth. This wanderer, whose name is Redpath, while travelling through the Persian desert becomes so weak with fever that he promises the fortune of £20,000 just before he is taken by a deceased uncle to another traveller, Torronti, if he will only rescue him from the desert. Not only does Redpath make a hit in this man's favour, but he undertakes to die within a month. Once on board an ocean steamer returning health gives him a longing to live, but still he feels determined to keep the promises he made. He is in the act of throwing himself overboard when the friendly doctor interposes, and our hero is brought back to a fresh interest in life. Moreover, he finds himself attracted to a girl on board, and this feeling deepens into love he decides to live. Of course he is haunted by the fear of the vengeance of the man whom he has been. This man follows him to China with the intention of killing him, but he falls into the hands of Chinese who torture him, and is only rescued in time by the man whose life he has attempted. They become reconciled and the tale ends pleasantly.

Laidlaw's Wife. By FLORENCE WARDEN. London: John Long.

The theme of this story is certainly novel. The hero, who is financially embarrassed as the result of lavishing too many favours on the wife whom he devotedly loves, actually attempts the murder of his brother-in-law, a useless wretch who wants to spend the £5,000 to which he will fall heir in having a good time before he dies. His wife is naturally shocked, but with the realises that it was her husband's love for her which prompted him to the rash act, and she finally decides to embark on a new life with him. The story is powerfully written.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The 2nd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately to considerably over China and Japan respectively.

A depression is advancing Eastwards in the neighbourhood of Vladivostok, and a second area of low pressure is passing from the continent to the Yellow Sea.

The high pressure area lies now to the S.E. of Japan.

Light S. and S.W. winds are indicated over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, C.05 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 3rd is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (S. and S.W. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

\* S.W. winds, light or moderate; fine at first, showery later.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Meers, Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated June 2nd stated:—

Business in local stocks continues very quieted and quotations close without material change. The feature of the period under review is the further sharp advance in Tronoh Tin, which, which, closing at 7/- a week ago, is now in demand for London account at 72/6. "Rubbers" have ruled quiet during the interval, the price for Fine Hard Para having fallen in London to 3/1 per lb, but at the close the Rubber share market appears to have steadied somewhat, and in some instances quotations have improved. At the Rubber auction in London yesterday 110 tons of plantation Rubber were sold, the highest price realized being 4/11, and the lowest 4/7, the tone of the auction being "weak." The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 3 per cent., and the open market rate is now quoted at 2 per cent. Bar Silver closes in London at 24/4 per oz steady, and the T.T. rate at 1/9/4. Shanghai T.T. has advanced to 7/4.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have weakened under a lower London quotation, and are now obtainable locally at \$890. In London there are sellers at £105. Nationals (in liquidation) continue in request at \$80.

MANFRE INSURANCES.—Unions are without change at \$105, and China Traders at \$105. North China has been booked at Tls. 156, and close in further request at Tls. 155. There are buyers of Cantons at \$175 after reported sales at \$156, and Yangtze are also in request at \$156.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong after sales at \$325 are in demand at the rate, and China are enquired for at \$312.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled firm with sales at \$31 and \$31, market closing with buyers at \$31. Indo-Chinas have weakened to some extent, and are now procurable at \$36. The London quotation per Router remains at £6 10s for preferential and deferred combined. China and Manilas have been booked at £105 and £102, closing with buyers at the former rate. Douglas are quiet at \$19, and Star Ferries at \$24 and \$15 ex dividend for the old and new issues respectively. Shell Transports are obtainable from London at \$9/6, but Charbouys are unchanged at \$10 nominal.

BRITISH.—China Singars have again weakened and close with probable sellers at \$35 after sales at this rate and at \$30. Linsons have been done at \$182 and \$181, and at the former rate more shares are wanted.

MINING.—Rambie has declined to \$2, at which the old and new issues respectively. Shanghai Lands have receded in the North to Tls. 94 with sellers, buyers predominating at the close.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after sales at \$53 are now in request at \$54 with no sellers under \$55. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are on offer at \$48 with no business to report. New Amoy Docks have been booked at \$72, and close in request at \$72. Shanghai Docks are unchanged at Tls. 60, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 87, the latter with sales.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold for \$93, and close with sellers at \$94. Kowloon Lands are in request at \$25 and Humphreys Estates at \$6 after sales at the rate. West Points are unchanged at \$47, and Hongkong Hotels at \$115 and \$75 the old and new issues respectively. Shanghai Lands have receded in the North to Tls. 94 with buyers predominating at the close.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong are slightly weaker with sales and further buyers at \$4. In the North Woods are quoted at Tls. 83, International at Tls. 47, Linen Kun Mows at Tls. 57, and Soy Chee at Tls. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents are wanted at \$62. Dairy Farms at \$20, and Comte at \$31.5. Ropes have sold and are in further request at \$17. China Lights are wanted at \$11.5, Watsons at \$5, Powells at \$3, and Steam Fisheries at \$7. There are sellers of Ices at \$185, Fenwick at \$5, Watkins at \$33, and Steam Laundrys at \$64. Langkangs after fluctuating between Tls. 93 and Tls. 103 close with sellers at Tls. 102.

RUBBER AND TIN

## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS

FAUHNG, British str., 1,400 H. S. Malkins, 1st June—Port Courbet 30th May, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,300, Yamamoto, 1st June—<sup>2nd</sup> 26th May, Coal—Mitou Bansen Kaihatsu  
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Corneliusen, 2nd June—Haiphong 30th May and Hoikhow 1st June, General—A. R. Marti.  
LARGO LAW, British str., 3,774, R. E. Hollatt, 1st June—Geyman, 1st May—Eng Hok Fong S.S. Co.  
LOCKHUN, German str., 1,020, W. Taubert, 1st June—Bangkok 26th May, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.  
SIAM, Danish str., 2,300, C. Kaasden, 1st June—Copenhagen 15th April, General—Melsch & Co.  
TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 2nd June—Manila 30th May, Hemp, and Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
2nd June  
Curt Diederichsen, German str., for Hojnow.  
Chinlao, British str., for Shanghai.  
Kunchoi, British str., for Saigon.  
Marie, German str., for Haiphong.  
Signal, German str., for Haiphong.  
Slavonia, German str., for Shanghai.  
Tomeu, British str., for Amoy.  
Tjiliwong, Dutch str., for Batavia.

## DEPARTURES

2nd June  
BENMOHR, British str., for Kobe.  
HAIYANG, British str., for Swatow.  
HALDIS, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.  
LOONGSAM, British str., for Manila.  
NANCHANG, British str., for Chefoo.  
NISSON MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.  
SIAM, Danish str., for Takao.  
VANDALIA, German str., for New York.

## SHIPPING REPORTS

The Danish str. *Siam* reports: Fine weather.  
The British str. *Largo Law* reports: Fine weather throughout passage.  
The British str. *Taming* reports: Light variable winds, sea smooth, fine and clear weather.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per *Taming*, from Manila, Rev. J. A. Gimenez, Mr. A. Gallego and Mr. H. L. Condon.

## DEPARTED

Per *Colden*, for Yokohama, Mr. Ph. Whita ker.  
For *Nippon Maru*, for Shanghai, A. Mr. and Mrs. Gonsole, Mr. Armand Dr. Garneau, Mrs. Conroy, Miss Carson, Mr. F. Hudson, Mr. H. P. Linwell, infant and nurse, Masters Lincoln (2), Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Russell, Mr. A. J. MacGregor, Miss Smith, Mrs. Neary, Miss G. Revell, Miss L. Revell, Misses Sinclair (2), J. Schroder, P. Moreau, R. Keese, D. Whiting, G. Schiemer, H. Holzmueller and C. Top.

Per *Praes Etel Friedrich*, for Shanghai and Japan, Consul-General Volpicelli, Mr. H. C. A. From, Mr. W. Stundt, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Miss S. Weiner, Dr. J. B. Gordon, Mrs. S. Brandenburger, Mr. P. Holzmueller, Mr. V. Vahlkampf, Mr. Clark, Mr. J. D. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Feere, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Grund, Mr. S. Y. Kong and son, Mr. A. Hardinge and family, Mr. E. Witze, Mr. and Mrs. Krumling, Mr. and Mrs. O. Paulisch, Mr. Dolan, Miss Nos, Mr. L. Fleischacker, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Covertson, Mr. C. B. Shoemaker, Mr. J. L. Nigle, Mr. E. M. McCreary, Mr. Erach Bauer, Mrs. M. Enders, Mr. and Mrs. A. Golster, Mr. and Mrs. Adelmann and child, Mr. K. Meador and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. Boehm, Mr. L. Arthur, Mr. C. Waern, Mr. E. Bachman, Mr. H. R. Boyer, Mr. J. S. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson, Mr. W. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. McInoch.

Per *Budweiser*, for Europe, &c., Mrs. and Misses Nishon, Dr. P. Schulz, Miss Vorgt, Mr. J. Athorger, Mr. W. O. C. Spalckhafer, Mr. J. Zeisler, Dr. O. G. Faber, Mr. W. Detmers, Mr. and Mrs. V. Ponet, Mr. C. Mancini, Mr. L. Indall, Mr. J. Freeman, Mrs. H. Stewart, Miss M. M. Gibson, Mrs. J. N. Watson, Mr. Vahlkampf, Mr. Clark, Mr. J. D. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Feere, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Grund, Mr. S. Y. Kong and son, Mr. A. Hardinge and family, Mr. E. Witze, Mr. and Mrs. Krumling, Mr. and Mrs. O. Paulisch, Mr. Dolan, Miss Nos, Mr. L. Fleischacker, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Covertson, Mr. C. B. Shoemaker, Mr. J. L. Nigle, Mr. E. M. McCreary, Mr. Erach Bauer, Mrs. M. Enders, Mr. and Mrs. A. Golster, Mr. and Mrs. Adelmann and child, Mr. K. Meador and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. Boehm, Mr. L. Arthur, Mr. C. Waern, Mr. E. Bachman, Mr. H. R. Boyer, Mr. J. S. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson, Mr. W. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. McInoch.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
(Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.)

## THE Steamship

"AREATOON APCAR," Captain G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911.

SOCIETE NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY,  
VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.  
Having connection with Company's Mail  
Stammers to PORT SAID, MESSINA,  
NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also  
VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN,  
ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and  
SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO.  
(Taking cargo at through rates to PERUAN  
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,  
VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and  
MALAGA.)

THE Steamship  
"ISCHIA"  
Captain Belizo, will be despatched as above  
on TUESDAY, the 13th June, at NOON.  
For further particulars regarding Freight  
and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO.,  
Agents, Hongkong, 31st May, 1911.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's  
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.  
3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.  
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & R.L.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	1	G. E. Warner	JARDINE, MATHESON, & CO., LTD.	About 3rd inst.
LONDON, &c. via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DULFI	Brit. str.	1	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 10th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	NILE	Brit. str.	1	E. F. Daly, B.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 15th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	1	Schwinghamer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 26th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	1	Kotato	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th July.
ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	BEASILLA	Ger. str.	1	Maass	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	FRIENPEL	Ger. str.	1	Diedrichson	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	KAGI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th inst. at D'light
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ATUTA MARU	Jap. str.	1	M. Hagnro	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. A.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Am. str.	1	W. Petersen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at D'light
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	DACRE CASTLE	Am. str.	1	Wm. Thompson	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m	Knausel	SCANDIA	About 21st inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUZU CANAL	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m	W. Davison	SHIENAN, TOME'S & CO.	On 10th inst. at 6 P.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	VICTORIA	Am. str.	2 m	G. E. McGill	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst. at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, &c.	VICTORIA	Am. str.	2 m	H. S. Smith	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 27th inst. at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	Christen Smith	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	TAMA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	L. Klugkist	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th July, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	2 m	M. Yagi	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 6th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
VANCOUVER (DIRECT)	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	H. Hinokuma	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 9th inst. at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SLAVONIA	Am. str.	2 m	Rooy	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 26th inst. at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	2 m	V. McClymont-Liddell	PONTLAND & ASIA'S S.S. CO.	On 6th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KENIKI ISSEN	Nor. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at D'light
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	L. Klugkist	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th July, at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	2 m	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst. at 11 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m	T. Murai	MELCHERS & CO.	On 27th inst. at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Am. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst. at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	H. Hinokuma	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	HONGKONG MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	Y. Nagao	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TULATJAP	Dut. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	PONTLAND & ASIA'S S.S. CO.	On 6th inst. at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHONGMING	Brit. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	WEIHUA	Brit. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TIENTSIEN	Brit. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SLAVONIA	Am. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	BOMBAY MARU	Brit. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	ACADEIA	Am. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	YORK	Brit. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SYRIA	Brit. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SEPIA	Brit. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TIATJARM	Dut. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	DALIN MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHOSHUN MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TAMSUI	Brit. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SWATOW	Brit. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	AMOY & FOOCHOW	Brit. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Brit. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Brit. str.	2 m	F. Iscke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	HAIPHONG	Brit. str.	2 m	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MAN					

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. F. J. Fox	10 A.M., 4th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. S. Barham	About 8th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 10th June	See Special OF CALL
LONDON and ANTWERP	ARCADIA	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
via SINGAPORE, PE. NILE SAID and MARSEILLES	NAGA, COLOMBO, PORT E.N.E.	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SIMLA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"TAMSUI"	On 3rd June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 3rd June, Mid-night
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 6th June, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKANG"	On 7th June, 10 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENSIN	"HUIHOW"	On 12th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUL," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR  
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 4th June, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Reach	TUESDAY, 6th June, at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 11 A.M.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1911.

**INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTHSIN VIA SWATOW WEI	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday, 6th June, Noon.
HAIWEL & CHEFOO	"YUENSANG"	Wednesday, 7th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 10th June, 2 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 13th June, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 15th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Taingtao, Weihaiwei, Chinkoo, Tienan, Nanking and Nanchang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Data, Simporna, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911.

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**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE**

IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPFSCHIFFAHRETS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING CARGO AT THROUGH RATES TO ALL EUROPEAN NORTH CONTINENTAL AND BRITISH PORTS, ALSO TRIESTE, LISBON, OPORTO, MARSEILLES, GENEVA, AND OTHER MEDITERRANEAN LOVANTINE, BLACK BALTIC SEA AND PORTS, AND ALL NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	DAIJI MARU	LEAVES
S.S. SILAVONIA	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	6th June
S.S. SILVIA	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	9th June
S.S. HELLAS	S.S. FREIENFELS	9th June
S.S. SPEZIA	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	23rd June
S.S. SILESIA	S.S. SCANDIA	23rd June
S.S. PREUSSEN	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	26th June
S.S. ALESIA	S.S. SITHONIA	26th June
	S.S. SILAVONIA	8th July
	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	8th July
	S.S. BEASILIA	9th July

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1911.

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**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES FOR EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAINS	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greeno	FRIDAY, June, 30th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1 P.M.
NIPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 10th, 1 P.M.

+ Triple Screws, turbine engines.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 30th June, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO).

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAINS	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

The Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES from HONGKONG,

TO SAN FRANCISCO £45.00 Single

TO NEW YORK £50.00

TO LONDON £120.00 Return

Return £60.00

Return £30.00

Return £15.00

Return £12.00

Return £6.00

Return £3.00

Return £1.50

Return £0.75

Return £0.375

Return £0.1875

